Pennsylvania, became a preacher, located in Georgla where he edited a religious weekly, and finally removed to Florida, establishing an orange grove at Fruit Cove, on the St. John's, where a few years later he had his house burned down by political enemies. He is a very earnest man; when his heart is in a cause his eloquence is captivating and his logic convincing. He never had any sense of fear. He believed in Republicanism, and he always spoke for it, though stoned and shot at and persecuted in all ways. He was in the Legislature one or two terms and was School Commissioner in Governor Stearns's Cabinet. In January, 1877. United States Senator Conover came to Tallahassee. His term was about to expire and he had an idea that a Democratic Legislature would re-elect him if he made a judicious "flop," On his own request the Legisla ure asked him to deliver. held in the Assembly Chamber. It was essentially a Democratic gathering, Mr. Conover read his speech, a milk-and-water essay on peace and cood will. Harrison Reed was cailed for, and he thought he might renounce Republicans if the Democratic Legislature would pay him some \$60,000 which he claimed he had advanced to the Scate in one of its hours of need. In the back part of the hall, behind the railing, a score of Republicans stood, Hicks among them. One of them called out, "Hicks." Two or three voices in the hall faintly said "Hicks." The latter threw aside a shawl which he had around his shoulders and marched up the aisie. The Democratic chairman of the meeting vacated his chair. Such a torrent of eloquence as Hicks poured out in the next twenty minutes had never been heard in that hail. He went over the theft of public property by secessionists, the material upbuilding of the State under Rejubhican government, the fact that there was a large amount of hard cash left in the Treasury by the Republicans, hoped the Democratic would go on with the good work, and expressed his regard for maniy foes and his contempt for apostates and hypocrites. The audience sat spellbound and then went out into the night air cursing themselves because they had listened. Mr. Hicks was pastor of a Methodist church in Jacksonville for six or eight years and when in Washington he preached to a when the solid products of the solid p years and when in Washington he preached to a large and wealthy congregation there. He bought a great deal of State land in this State at 80 cents an acre years ago, and it is now worth \$25 to \$100. He has several orange groves, on one of which he is living in Orange County.

I have mentioned Simon B. Conover's name. He was from New-Jersey. He was graduated as a doctor in 1863, immediately enlisted, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland as surgeon. He was subsequently ordered to Lake City, Fla. where he resigned his army appointment. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1868, then a member of the lower house of the Legislature and is presiding officer. He was State Treasurer under Governor Ree l. Mr. Conover served one term as United States Senator. Although he may not be called an able man, he is an active and persistent He is now living in comfort at Tallahassee,

Another of the "carpetbag" Senators was Abijah Gilbert, who came from Gilbertsville, N. Y., and settled at St. Augustine. He was reputed to be a man of wealth, and I do not know that he had any desire for office until that of United States Senator was suggested to him by Frederick W. Dockery, a who had been appointed Collector of Cusery got a large sum of Mr. Gibert "to make the Legislature all "Are the imported potatoes cheaper than the Ameri-

bookery overdid the business, and when the recaching came two or three of Gilbert's friends took advantace of it and secured his election. Mr. Gilbert was succeeded by Jones—a Democratic "carpetbagger," by the way, for he was born in Ireland. As to Dockery; one day somebody telegraphed him from Washington that two Treasury examiners were coming to Jacksonville. Dockery locked up his sale, and, forgetting to leave the combination, went to finavana by way of Ceciar Keys. In Havana he was serzed by the Spaniards as a robel spy, put in Morro Castle, tried by courinariani, sentenced to be shot, appealed to the Linted States Consul, was sent in chains to a Madrid dangeon, bribed the turnkey, made his vay to the Mediterranean, and escaped in an open boat, was picked up by an English ship, taken to London, burrowed money enough of W. H. Gleason, a Florida "carpetbagger," whom he met there, to buy a ticket to New-York, gave himself up to a United States marshal, and was brought back to Florida to answer an indictment that had been found against him for taking the money which the wolf reasury officials did not find in the safe, after spending four weeks in opening it with the aid of drills and gaupowder. Dockery conducted his own defence, showed a defect in the return of the indictment, and was discharged by United States flage settic, in 1876. He became a burden to old-time acquaintances—I believe he never had a friend—and they bought a ticket and put him on board a A PLAGUE OF RATS IN SIXTH AVENUE.

dictioent, and was discharged by United States
Judge Settle, in 1876. He became a burden to oldtime acquaintances—I believe he never had a friend
—and they bought a ticket and put him on board a
frain for the vorth.

This Gleason, whom Dockery met in London,
was a "carpetbagger" from Wisconsin, of an adventurous disposation, going far beyondthe pale of
civilization, even to the wids of Dade County, venturous disposition, going far beyond the pate of civilization, even to the wids of Dade County, where he became the owner of large tracts of land which the State soid for 30 cents an acre. Often and often has he told me of the Eden-like giories of the censis country of Dade. Yet Gleisson's actual home has been at Eau Gallie in Brevard County. Dade County, according to the census of 1870, had a population of eighty-five. It always east fourteen votes; Gleisson certified to the fact. Most of the voters worked on Gleison's land, and it is probable that the returns were correct. The count stood nine Republican and five Democratic. Gleisson was cierk of the county, and always represented it in the Legislature. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Hamilton Reed. His ideas of Florida were always exalted, and he was in London to engage English capital to develop a part of the State, when called upon by Dockery, a mission in which he was unsuccessful, being eight or ten years ahead of his time. Mr. Gleason is well off, having large

were always exalted, and he was in London to charge English capital to develop a part of the State when called upon by Dockery, a mission in which he was unsuccessful, being eight or ten years ahead of his time. Mr. Gleason is well off, having large income from his fruit orthards neu in Fortla politics is Horatio Bisbee, jr. He was born in Cintton, Me, in 1839, He has just been graduated from Tuftis College when the war broke out, and he at once enlisted in the first organization that was a hand, the 5th Massachusetts—serving the three months as a pivate. He has well the most and hender the first the study law. He stopped at Rockford, H. He had the protection. Mr. Gleason will be mounted a Southern gui, and started West to study law. He stopped at Rockford, H. Hield the Hack of the state bar the different distribution of the protection of service in 1863 at Jacksonville. He had represented a Southern gui, and started West to study law. He stopped at Rockford, H. Hield the Hack of the state bar the state of the state bar the state of the state bar the different distribution of the first than the state of the state. He then served a Attorney-General of the State. Bertret Attorney in 1869, but soon resigned. He then served a Attorney-General of the State. In 1877 he was elected to Congress, but was unseated eight days before the session closed, by putting majority, so that his opponent could drive as the state of t

FLORIDA "CARPETBAGGERS."

II.

PICTURESQUE POLITICAL AND PERSONAL ETCHINGS.

W. W. BICKS—DOCKERY'S ADVENTUROUS CARPER—SOME NORTHERN SETTLERS.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

JACKSONVULE, Fla., Abril 9.—No sketch of "carpetbag" rule in Florida would be complete without mention of William Warkin Hicks. With him the world is slightly acquainted, through his offices as Guiteau's spiritual adviser and his speeches from the North during the Garfield and Blaine campaigns. Hicks was born in Wales, educated in Pennsylvania, became a preacher, located in Georgia where he edited a religious weekly, and finally will be edited a religious weekly, and finally will be a divised of this country. The then came in a deputy sheriff of this country, the former editor of the virulent Democratic paper. After serving his first year with the court, this deputy told one of his intimate iriends that he had been mach mistaken in Judge Archibald, that he had waiched him closely and found him one of the most conscious mes he ever know. That deputy is an honest-min led man; but instead of scarching for the truth in the first place he smally let his partisanship feed the fire of bitterness. That was the case always. Judge Archibald has returned to the practice of iaw in this city, does a large business, and is suspected of having enough of this world's treasure laid away to save him from the dampness of a rainy day.

W. J. Van Vanlikenberg came from Elmita, N. Y.

of a rainy day.

W. J. Van Vaulkenberg came from Elmira, N. Y. He was a lawyer. Mr. Durkee, a prominent man here, also from Elmira, conceived as an admiration for his former fellow-townsman on account of his social qualities, and secured hes appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, a position which he filled creditably. The Judge has always lived on the cast bank of the St. John's, nearly across from Jacksonville.

Joseph H. Durkee, of Elmira, N. Y., was in the army, where he lost his left aim. He was put in charge of a branch of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, at Gamesville. He subsequently removed to Jacksonville, and was made justice of the peace, then sheriff, and in 1875 was elected to the "state Senate. He was appointed United States Marshal in 1877. Mr. Durkee is a braye man. I remember seeing him once, with his back ag inst the woolen doors of the old jail yard, holding at buy a wild mob of negrees. A policeman in trying to arcest a drunken negro had been cut on the face with a razor in the hands of the own request the Legisla'ure asked him to deliver own request a frunken negro had been cat on the face with a razor in the hands of the personer, who also drew a revolver, whereupon the officer shot him. In less than ten minutes a furious

THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES.

THEY ARE BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND Few people except the produce merchants of this city have any idea of where the food they eat es mes from, and they would be surprised to learn that nearly one-half of the potatoes sold in this market sre grown outside of the United States. Yet such is the case. Potatoes, next to bread, are the staff of life to the warms of poor people who inhabit the densely packed rements on Manhattan Island, and solve the question of three meals a day to a family of seven or eight on \$6 a week. Potatoes are imported 1 to this city for six nonths in the year. Nearly every ocean steamer reachng this port from Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales and lermany, brings its quota. A White Star steamer brought over on one voyage last winter no less than 2,000 sacks of potatoes.

I began importing German notatoes," said Mr. O Brien, a Washington Street merchant, "four years ago, soing about the first to bring them from as far off a My consignments the first y'ar averaged 400 sacks, two bushels to the sack. I have imported them steadily ever since, and the last consignment was 1,200 sacks brought over by the Fulda this week. Th. German potatoes are rather smaller than the America not over-scrupulous fellow from Rhode Island, or other varieties, and are highly prized because of their mealy qualities, being excellent for boiling I sell to toms at Jacksonville. At all events Dock- merchants in the neighboring States as well as this

ight," and he went to Tallahassee with a generous apply of all kinds of spirits; opening a bar and core lanch in both parlors of the one large hotel, there he worked day and night for—Dockery!

"Why, you cannot be United States Senator," ad one man to him: "You are not twenty-five ears old!"

"Are the imborted polatoes cheaper than the American vegetable it."

"No, they sell for about the same figures. The question of freight its alone responsible for foreign countries," when I tell you that it costs about the same to bring a sack of polatoes from Great Britain in the hold of a the reply.

Dockery overdid the business, and when the remarked action came two or three of Gilbert's friends took

or the reply.

Has got enough good mand to raise positive world, and excellent vegetables too, but the outraceous frieight charges of the railroads shut him out from the

A PLAGUE OF RATS IN SIXTH AVENUE.

BLOOD-CURDLING TALES OF THEIR DEPREDATIONS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF FIFTY-FIRST-ST.

hour, scurrying about the street."

David S. Greenbaum, a broker of No. 26

Broad-st., lives at No. 63 West Fifty-first-st.,

AMONG MEN OF THE DAY.

WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY WHEN THEY

MEET IN NEW YORK HOTELS. Theodore N. Vail, who is President of the Metropolitan Bell Telephone Company, as General Manager for years of the parent Bell Company, at Boston, probably gave more direction to the organization of that entererise into its present gigantic proportions than any other one man connected with it. He is a tall blond, with a portly presence, a large, solit and a rowd face, light mustache and close cut yellow pair. He is not yet fifty and possibly not forty-five. His connection with the telephone has brought him wealth, but not retirement or test. He works bard when here and is to be found at his office every day; but he is required at Boston, Philadelphia and Washington frequently on business of the parent company, although he retired from its management many months ago. I am told that the change was the more liberal policy with its subscribers. He held that a policy that would lessen the yearly rental all over the country would bring the company such an increased business that its profits would be much increased. The opposition carried the day in favor of keeping the rates up to the top notch and getting all that was possible out of the patents during their life.

General B. F. Builer fold ma vesterday that one of his most serious problems while Governor of Massachusetts related to the Bell Telephone Company. They had socured the passage of a bill in the Legislature to increas their capital stock to some \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. When I took the matter up for investigation," said the their stock or changed their organization. the patents were put in as the principal capital of the company. Their statement of business was bad. The exhibit of liabilities figured up so that the profit and loss account was really an asset. I made up my mind that the increase was against public policy and had written out part of a veto message giving my views on the sut ject. I bad sent for Mr. Forbes, the same gentleman who has been over to Washington, and had asked nim for information, but could get no satisfaction out of him I finally sent for the treasurer, who made an exhibit to me of the stockholders. I had supposed until then that the stock was held by four or five persons in Boston. I found to my astonishment that the stock was very widely distributed. It was held quite largely by trusters of extates, and I knew what that meant. If the investment proves a good one, the trustee calls it his personal investment and takes the proceeds. If it is personal investment and takes the proceeds. If it is personal investment and takes the proceeds. If it is personal investment and takes the proceeds. If it is personal investment and takes the proceeds. If it is personal investment and the commany, but I could not find it my duty to inflict injury on so many people, innocent people, and I folded up my partly writen veto and let the law become operative by the laste of ten days writtend my signature. I said to myself that the commany would probatly be pulled down some time, and all types people a der, but I could not consent to be its contany would probatly be pulled down some time. In all these people a fler, but I could not consent to be its murderer."

friends, and it was just after ne had decided not to veto
the carifal increase bill that a centleman came to him
to \$1. The retailers had stocked up at from \$1.25 to one day and said; "General, you have your opportunity now for a great public service and for a big hit for yourself." "How so" askel the General. "By vetolic the telephone bill. Forbes is one of the worst enemies you have ever had," The General responded, "Dies it not occur to you that if I should veto the bill the people would say that I did it on that account above." It was then that he determined to let the bill become a law.

Cyrus W. Field is inviting all his nequalitances to go over to Massachusetts next. Thursday to hear the armiments of counsel before the committee of the Legislature on the New-York and New-England bond sale matter. GERMANY-HIGH RAILROAD FREIGUIS TO BLAME. He says it will be one of the creat days in the history of Massachusetts and that the committee has been overwhelmed with applications for seats. I fancy that Mr. ng of her ord-time prominence and have wake n her letharzy. You have accomplished a grea-that respect." The compliment pleased Mr

> of New-England have faith in the belief that a ship canal will eventually be con-tructed to connect the Hudson River with Lake Champlain and the Lake with the St. Lawrence River, as a new water route to the West. Lawrence River, as a new water route the mattereently declared that if he had \$20,000,000 he went invest every dollar of it in the enterprise and leef confident of its success. He said that he construction of the miles of stip ranal world enable vessels of 1,000 tons. is Canal, and that the aving in time would make by York City the great slippoint port of the country ever, whereas now grain slippoints are being diverted haltimore and Montreal and other points more and

Mr. Buiters, "the 5-cent Delmonico," is baldness has exaggerated into enormous proporti-He is a Western importation into Gotham, having been an insurance agent in California and a miner in Colorado. He has several partners in his latest ventures and when the papers were signed each pariner took out a life inwhen I tell you that it costs about the same to bring a sarance policy of \$10,000 for the benefit of the firm in sack of potatoes from Great Britain in the hold of a steamer as to bring it from Albany by rail. Uncle Sam day, the steamer as to bring it from Albany by rail. Uncle Sam has got enough good land to raise potatoes to feed the they had arrived at the conclusion to insure their lives as the best means of giving the concern ready that they had arrived at the conclusion to insure their lives as the best means of giving the concern ready

> an improved condition of thrugs immediately. I was talking with M. E. Ingells of Cincinnati, the other day, said: "There will be a big business next month. It will be the rebound from this month's poor traffic. But there is to be a general improvement soon. The railroads in the Northwest are all building additional lines of track this summer. There will be at least ten thousand indies of road built in the country. Contracts are out already tor seven thousand. So much railroad building means a general improvement. It takes a great deal of iron and a great deal of abort to build ten thousand unles of railroad, and the effect must be felt favorably everywhere."

> Mr. Ingalis said to me about Cincinnati that it was the fashion there now to be honest in public affairs and that as a result be expected to see great improvement in the city within ten years. " We have four million dollars to expend in paving alone," he said. " Under the old regime in Cincinnati the e-tourths of this would have been storn, but we do not propose to have a dollar of it misappropriated. The contractors on one of the streets ought they could shight their work have been compelled to take up and relay an entire block. The persons interested, to the number of fifty or sixty at a time, stood around on the sidewalks and pointed out defects in the paving, until the authorities were forced to take action. Nearly every man in Cincinnati belongs now to some reform -lub or taxpayers' league or something of that sort, and it is the style of the day to require honesty of public officials. It is lucky for us that these four of public officials. It is lucky for us that these four millions are to be expended while this streak of virtue is on. The finances of Cincinnati are in good shape if advantage is taken of its Southern Railroad property. The road pays the city now \$1,02,000 a year. The city bonds sell at par at 4 per cent. This liceome capitalized at 4 per cent is over \$25,000,000. The city dots so his about \$23,000,000. All the city has to do to clear itself of dent is to sell the stock it holds. The road has proven a fine investment."

> I was talking with ex-Assistant Secretary Charles I Coon, of the Treasury Department, yesterday, when he told me that he had been apprised of another effort being mate by bankers holding the bulk of the old trade dollars to get Congress to monetize that coin. He said: There has never been any valid reason why that coin should be made a legal tender. It was coined with the express stipulation that it should not go into circulation here and that it should not be a legal tender. The owners of the bollion took it to the mint and had it struck into coins at their own expense, the law provid ing that such coins might be struck for foreign trade. They were recognized in one of the acts along in 1873 as among the coins of the country and described among the coins. This is the only leg on which they can stand when asking for a monetization of them. The coins were bought up at a little below par by manufacturers were bought up at a little below par by manufacturers and others who paid them out to their employes. It was a shameful thing to do. After considerable quantities of the coun had been thus put into circulation their reputition becau. The banks would not take them at par, the groceries went back on them, and wasever neid one lost the difference between what he took if for and what it ready was—that is its buildon value. There were a number of firms who bought up these trade dohars all time way from 100 cents down to 80 cents. The built of the estin is in the hands of these firms and the backs. As a special, then purely they want the trade dohar made a legal tender. It ought not to be done."

> The Sage of Greystone is still consulted by the Demo cratic leaders of at least one wing of the party. I was told yesterday that the recent visit of Samuel J. Randall to this city was for the norpose of conferring with Mr. Triden. He went cut to Greystone with Congressman Scott, of Eric.

Ex-Congressman " Tom " Ochiltree does not besitate

to say what he thinks of the United States Engineer Corps on occasion. "They come down into Texas," he said to me the other day, " and begin by apologicing to the people for having belonged in any way to the army that whipped them. They explain that the engineers are not regular soldiers. Then they cultivate the society every the control of th of the place and lead the German and sing in all the If a church synod, presbytery or conference should on every lady who gives a reception. But when it comes down to practical engineering they do not know as much in a year as one smart Yankee lad can teach there is a minute. They start out on a theory about the improvement of harbors. They expend a milition dollars to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to prove the theory a failure. Then they are ashared to asknowledge it. Their amount proper is atoused. Instead of avoising the work in a year as one smart young many than a second to be a small to the back for the door, shouling to the theory and the theory asknowledge it. Their amount proper is atoused. Instead of avoising the work is paper. Yet wherein less the same proper is atoused. Instead of avoising the work is paper. Yet wherein less the same proper is atoused. Instead of avoising the work is paper. Yet wherein less than the largest on him, we will be easier that the leads to charge his declare against the use of sections, samply because of the two on the proper is an out-of-the two on the proper is an out-of-the two ones and the the two of the wild content is reasonable to the out-of-the two on the proper is atous in years at least they are allowed to charge the two of sections, samply because of the two on the two on the proper is an out-of-the two on the proper is an out-of-the two ones and the the local sections

experience. They are as clannish as Scots in this re-Why, you know when Banks was in command at New-Orleans, and had all the gunboats at Alexandria in his Red River expedition, he had a problem of engineering to get them over the dams. He had twenty of the red-tape West Pointers of the Engineer Corps, who stood around as helpless as dudes. They could propose nothing that was expeditious. They declared it was a matter of months. A young Western lieuremant came to the front and took the gunboats by In three days. He was made a brigadier for it -General Balley. If we should have war with Mexico, the harbor at Galveston would be improved it two months more than the Government engineers have improved it in ten years. Some smart Yanks e would come along, look the ground over, offer to take his chances of pay on the success of his undertaking in de pening the channel and would go to work to accommish sometime. But as long as Galveston is not needed as a base of supplies for some great Government in dertaking, I presume the Government will go on throwing money away there." red-tape West Pointers of the Engineer Corps, who stood

It was while chatting with Colonel Ochiltree, some New York politicians being present, that the question of result of his determination to force the company to a Mr. Politzer's successor in Congress, was raised and the names of Ames J. Cumnings, "Sunset" Cox and Maurice B. Flynn were mentioned as possible candidates. The Colonel said: "Mr. Cox's retirement from Congress was one of the greatest losses that body has sustained was one of the greatest losses that only are for a long time. It was a less to the country. Cox has an fortunately made a reputation as a wit. It is not his real character. He is witty, but the man is wonderfully well equipped for national legislation. He is profound in some directions and well pested in nearly every branch of coveramental theory and practice. Cox should be sent to Congress as long as he is willing to go there."

C. E. Proctor, who is a grandson of Singer, of sewing machine fame, is a thin young man, with a white, boyish face. He will inherit a fortune of a million or two from The young man has no taste for business, but has settled down to work in front of an ease), with paint brush and palette, in a manner the gratifies bis friends. He painted a portrait of "Adon's" Dixer that was exhibited at the Bhon, and his life size portrait of Me Cullough as Virginits has receasily been hung in the Hedman House cale, where the actor's old friends have passed many favorable comments upon it.

A match is a small taking, but in the manufacture of ratches one of the great corporations of this country has grown up. It originated in a combination of the leading match manufacturers. The capital stock is somewhere in the vicinity of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 Last year a dividend of 8 per cent was declared on this capitalization. The combination does not have entirely clear sailing. It is oblige, at times to put prices down ness. I was chatting at the Hoff can House yesterday pany, when he said: " They have got matches down to a fine point in Michigan. They are selling three boxes, that is 990 matches, for 2 cents. There was a little factory started at Grand Rapids. Matches were then selling at \$2.50 a case. They put down the price a little, and we were obliged to meet them. They kept running down and we kept meeting them until it got down to to \$1. The retailers had stocked up at from \$1.25 to \$1.75, which were thought bettem prices. Now they had to get r d of the mateines at any sacrifice and they hegan to cut. When they had stashed around to the doubt limit, one man, who had been being trade by the drive on matches put his down to three boxes for 2 cents. That is 16 cents a case or four cents. Last that he can duplicate them for. The other dealers offered to buy out his entire stock, but he worldn't sell. He saw his trade coming back with the sale of matenes at this price." It struck me that in this opticale there was a photograph of American business life of startling vividness.

I asked Mr. Rollmson about the match business, with reference to the constant consumption of time and he said: "We have pine enough to last for twenty-five years. It is incated in the Outonagon region. Matches can be made out of stravboard as well as of pine but there is small indicement to attempt to make straw-board matches with such competition as that in Michi-gan. Wax matches can also be made cheaply. We can-not use the Southern pure for installers. It is too full of pitch. The lay, punk like pine of the North woods is the only pine that is really fit for use. The brither

I met W. J. Canda uptown yesterday for the first tim duce he became custodian of the United States cosh in Wall Street. He was calling on a friend at a hotel and with him about his new position. "It is a great responsibility under which a man rests," said Mr. Canda, " who has sinety or a handred men under him, for all of whose acts he is held accountable, and very few of whom

I see C. P. Huntington occasionally in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Glisey House and other notels where he goes to me t railroad men who are on here from the West. Among tal road men he enjoys the reputation of being the owner of more index of ratioad than any man in the United States, which is equivalent to saying in the world. He has also the reputation of holding on to every purchase he makes. He is a tall, large man, with a heavy look in his face, which is atten and of dignity. It is hard for him to unbend to found him difficult to approach for an interview, and exceedingly guarded in anything he says. He was in sight the other night when a party of gentlemen with whom I was chatting becaute discuss the question of his forme. It was set down all the way from \$30,000,000 to \$75,000,000. One of the gentlemen said: " After

The performances of Salvini and Booth were much talked about among their fellow professionals. W. J. Florence, whose season has been over for some time. was one of the inexy members of the guild who could g and see the plays. He said to me yesterday: "It is hardly the thine for an actor to pass judgment on acting It is for the crides to do that. But I had impressions of Salving's Othelio that will remain as long as I live. I regard it as a great and a masterly piece of acting. Me Footh was exceedingly goner us in adapting aimself is salving work, and showed himself a perfect actor in a doing. I have not seen salving in this country become I saw him aboved. I regard him as the equal of Forrest which, from my standpoint, is saying all that can be said."

On a street car recently I met John T. Commoss, who is in the advertising sign board business, in which he was the first man to venture. He went out of the business atterward and has returned to it within a year or so I had a enriceity to know how a wertis re regard this ethod of attracting the public eye. He told me that it is necessary to keep canvassers constantly at work is order to fill the spaces. Advertisers have different notions and orders were sometimes received from persons from whom they would be least expected, while others who were thought certain to use the boards re fused to do so. A great many spaces are left from month to month without pay in the duil seasons, rather to an earnt them out and give the public an idea that the beards were not in demand. When some street advertiser "catches on " to this fact he will be likely to get a lot of free advertising yearly out of the sign toned som. Mr. Commoss told me that there is much competition for good lovations for boards and that the signs he got up on field faire prior to the explication were the envy of the entire craft of sign board advertising concerns.

Governor S. T. Hauser, of Montana, like many other Western men, likes a social game of poker. was in the East this winter he spent some time in Wash ugton. The Sentorial power parties were open to h and he had many agreeable eventugs with the poker players of that body. One night the Governor was a heavy winner. His antagonists were Republicans. heavy winner. His antagonists were Republicans, when they got up from the table one of them remarked gravely, "Well, Governor, that settles your case, I can't vote for your confirmation after that." The Democratic side of the Schale was represented in the party and there was a hearty hard over tar disconditure of the foreground as he stood and looked runfully at his winnings. It was several days before he heard the last of the Schaloff remark.

It must have been after a less successful evening at ocker that the Governor drew on his bankers in New-York for a few hundred dollars. He came over here shortly after making the draft, and when he called at the bank the head of the house said to him, quite innoently and incidentally: "The hotels over a on are pratty expensive places, are they not, Governor P "N-0-0," replied the Governor. "They only charge four dollars a day. A man can get along there very well on five or six dollars a day. Why do you ask f" "Be-cause," saft the banker drily, with a smile furging on his lips, "You were only there a fow days and you drew on us for six hundred dollars,"

Mr. Dana, of The San, said to me recently that the editor of a great newspaper, in order to be wholly free and natrammelled in his work, ought to have no social relations whatever, and hence he had never joined any society, club or association. In a chat with A. M. Keiley Italy and Austria to say: "I presume Dana goes on the theory on which Edmund About declared that no man should be a critic affective was thirty years of age, because before that time he would have dined with everybody whose work he would be called upon to criticise."

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

PERSONAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ANEC- work is lat

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! Washington, May 1.-This week the Bell people had an opportunity to tell their story before the investigating committee which is trying to fathom the Attorney-General's speculative investments. There was ich in the character of their testimony to remind yo of that given by the Pan-Electric men. You again heard discussed, and stock transactions rehearsed, the magnitude of which took your breath away, as was the case when the erratic poet of Partheon Heights un-folded his scheme to enrich the circle of harpies by which he he was surrounded. There was this difference, however. between the millions of the Bull people and those of poor tion of the city. The architectural pool between the following and a said chief about them, which linguously aroused his enthusiasm. Regers: The former had a solid chink about them, which commanded respect, as success always must, while the latter were as threadbare as the poet's coat. I was struck, too, by a certain resemblance, outwardly, between the elder Rogers and Professor Bell. Both are of about the same height and nearly the same age, though I mag; must list Professor Bell. Both are of about the same height and nearly the same age, though I mag; must list Professor Bell. Both are of about the same height and nearly the same age, though I mag; must list Professor Bell. Both are of about the same height and nearly the same age, though I mag; must list Professor Bell. Both are of about the same height and nearly the same age, though I mag; must list Professor Bell. Both are of about the howless of Colonel John Hay, of Hen vy Adams and Anderson, which has remained in a considered Richardson's masterpiece of a Merchant and Anderson, which has remained and the considered Richardson's masterpiece of the sound of his skill are many in the capit al. I refer out the homes of Colonel John Hay, of Hen vy Adams and Anderson, which has remained in a remaining the considered Richardson's masterpiece of the same age. ine that Rogers is the elder of the two. Their hair is black, slightly sprinkled with gray. Their eyes seen to be of the same color. Both wear a full beard. In the features of both the nose plays a prominent part. It is straight, well-formed, assective. It is the nose of genins, but genins well-talanced and disciplined in the one case, and misdirected and erratic in the other. Here the outward resemblance seems to end. The millions have mode Professor Beil sieck, contented, a man of the ways, while Bogers still retains the half-hun cry, expectant manner, born of disappointment and misforting. Both have in common, however, a certain logue. ine that Rogers is the elder of the two. Their hair is une. Both have in common, however, a certain loquaclousness, restrained perhaps in Professor Bell by a sense of responsibility which the possession of mi carries with it, but fully developed and uncontrollable in the post of Parthenon Heights.

A constant attendant at these hearings is Colonel Casey Young. That man would make his fortune were he to drop this Pan-Electric business and pose as a artist's model fastead. In his make-up he suggests the type of the conspirator, such as you see sometimes in pictures or on the stage. His sleek hair, cavernous eyes, hooked nose, prominent chin, sallow complexion, and noiseless step as he gliles from one corner of the the committee, then to the other, make you shiver at This of course is only the impression which the onward man produces upon you. For anght I know h may be the pattern of mildness, truly meek and lowly and an example for all good people to follow, though the infirmities of temper which he showed under the search ing cross-examination of Julige Ranney would seem to

Talking of these telephone matters reminds me that Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was among thos whom Professor Bell approached when the merits of his invention were as yet comparatively uninewn, to secure his co-operation in forming the company which was to launch the whole business in a practical minner. Cameron refused absolutely to go into the thing. He touch it. A few thousand dollars, I believe, was all that was asked of him; but he refused. I dark say he regions the decision he then made as one of the lost opportun tties of his life.

of the American Historical Society, not so much per-haps on account of the large innuber of members pris-George Bancroft, will preside at the meetings of the again. As he read his address of welcome to the society on Inestry, it seemed scarcely possible that a man it nothing to indicate the age of the speaker. His step was as firm, his eye as bright, his carriage as erect only be said that it is characterized by much of the vigo the Columbian University, it seemed difficult to realize writes one who heard him, "that he was in his cradle when Napoleon crushed the Austrians at Hohenlinden at Hervard when the 'sounds of revelvy wer ceded the events of Waterloo. It was difficult to realize Göttingen just sixty-five years ago, and that in 1822 he had filled the chair of Greek literature in Harvard. Colyears since he was appointed collector of the port of Boston, and that it was more than forty years since he tary of War he gave the order to General Taylor to Invigation laws, and vin ilicating the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States. Since 1847, along with continuous labor required upon his history, he has served his country with distinction as Minister to Prussia, to the North-German Confederation, and, after Sedan, to the German Empire." Another interesting feature of the meeting of the society was the letter from Leopold von Ranke, the German historian, which was read, thelieve, on Tuesday. Ranks is five years older than Bancrott but still works five hours a day at his Universal History.

Minister on Thursday was an imposing adair—is far, at least, as the Chinese who accompanied the Minister are concerned. They were dressed in their full regionalists, so to say; robes of many-colored sicks, gold and sliver embroidery in plenty, and queues watch had evidently received an extra touch of the brush. The new Minister, Chang Yen Woon, is fifty years old and just thirteen years younger than his predicessor. He is a man of vizorous physique, and quiet, active movements. His keen black eye and intelligent expression give him what Americans call a "shrewd business air," Mr. Llang, his interpreter, is already singled out by discriminating ladies as the handsomest member of the new legation. He is certainly the Largest and mast be nearly six foot in heighth. And as he is by no means thin (by the way, it is a curious fact that there is about every member of the new as wall as the old legation a well-to-do, stall-fed, I had almost said, air indicative of good living.) Mr. Llang has quite an imposing and stately pressure. He was educated in this country and is one of the humber of the humber stall here to be seen and inclinative of good living.) Mr. Llang has quite an imposing and stately pressure. He was educated in this country and is one of the humber of the humber still be sleep. They shall prosper the docs must still be sleep in given been dead for several weeks, Mr. Cocklin held a pest morem examination on the bottom; that the docs must still be sleep in the chiral ways at first interplicable, and the workness of the deals way at first from the bottom; and for the plant had predicted part of the deals and the some ungrotected part of line concreted. Several file of the bottom in westigated. Several laboration is have the problem investigated. S Minister on Thursday was an imposing affair—as far, at least, as the Chinese who accompanied the Minister are imposing and stately presence. He was educated in this country and is one of the huntred students sent over by his government, who were put in charge of Yeung Wing at Hartford. It is useless to say he speaks English fluently. At the presentation all were the rell crowned turbin with the single button. But there are buttons and buttons. A Cainese character on the but-ton, and not the button itself, proclaims the rank of the wearer. Chang Yen Woon is a mandarin of the second degree, not because he wears one button, but because the mysterous little mark on the button says he is. The credentials of the representative of the Celestial wrappings of gorgeous colors and seals. This was borne by one of the secretaries, who held it up before him with a sort of reverential awe. Punctuality is a fixed law of and entered the door as a clock in a neighboring tower struck the hour of half past 11. But punctuality, as understood at the White House, is not one of the virtues which bind society to rether; it is not even a law of eilquette. It was nearly a quarter of an hour Sam Lung didn't know much English but before the President came down and little what little he did know he was prepared to use for all squads of visitors who had been shown it was worth in defence of his rights. Last Sunday he brough the State parlors were hustled out of the way. started down town to pay a visit to some of his bretaren The presentation of a foreign Minister is always pri-vate, the Secretary of State only being with the Presi-fort when it can be bought cheapiy so he decided to take water this secretary of State only being with the travels that dent. When the brief ceremony was over Cheng Yen a Third Avenue elevated railway train. He travels that Woon came out similing, and his face were a look of pleased interest. It was evident that he was favorably takes a horse-car. He bought a floxed at the Tweaty-takes a horse-car. Woon came out sin ling, and his take was favorably pleased interest, It was evident that he was favorably impressed, but also ghat that it was over. The new Minister began his duries with a round of earls and put in a busy afternoon, making first calls on the biplomatic Corps. Eliquette is increable on this point, Every new Minister is obliged to call on all the other Ministers in person, and also on all Secretaries of Legation. The Kotaw, by the way, of which i spoke the other day, took plee. I am informed, immediately after the arrival of the new Minister at the building of the Legation. This is the ceremony at which the old Minister and the members of the old Legation get down on all fours, so to speak, and prostrate themselves before the new Minister, who in his person represents the majesty of the Euperor. No accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror. No accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred. I am told, to mar the peror, who accident occurred, I am told, to mar the peror, which allowed the four of the peror of the order of the care of the order of the care of the order of the peror of the order of the care of the order of the order of the ticket-seller and wanted to contain that the had received the ticket-seller and wanted to contain that the had received the ticket-seller and wanted to contain that the had received the ticket-seller and wanted to contain that the had received the ticket-seller and wanted to contain the ticket-seller and wante

speak, and provides the majesty of the tacket select. No accident occurrest, I am told to mar the peror. No accident occurrest, I am told to mar the senty of the ceremony.

The lot of a young Senator is not a pleasant one. If upon taking his seat, he inarines that he has at least upon taking his seat, he inarines that he has at least will be giory and fame he is apt to change his opinion before he has been a member of the United States senates a great many weeks. The giory belongs and to the old men, and with it go the ease and the confort, while the hard work, the dispatch of routine husiness, the draigery belongs to the young man—rouse as it years, of course, but in time of service—who I stenders upon his senatorial career. As a rule a young Senator is treated on the principle that children are sometimes brought and not reverence by dishig that them, an orbit of the senate it a assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it a assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, in the senatorial career. As a rule a young senatorial career is a given min a likely. When the tricket seller, in the language may it will be back row, the Senate it assigned is a sout in the back row, in the senatorial career as a sout in the back row, in the senatorial career as a sout in the back row, in the senatorial career as a sout in the senatorial career as a sout in the senatorial career as a sout of the senatorial career as a senatorial career. As a rule as a

young Senator gets no credit whatever. He is placed, say on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, or on the Committee on Chims, or on the Committee on Poston.

Broads, or on the Committee on Chims, or on the Committee on Postons. These are committees where the work is laborious and out of all proportion to the results obtained. Every chain, every pension, every morehation to a post office has to be examined by itself and reported upon. This involves much time and troubles. You would suppose that the young Senator would be given some clerical assistance to perform this work. Nothing of the kind. The decks are given to the older Senators who are evaluated to the older senators who are evaluated to the older senators who are evaluated to the older senator from the hast place on a committee to one in arctics head. In the course of three or lost vests he may even aspire to a chair massing. But mittle that time his lot is by no means a pleasant one, as I

its head. In the course of three or jour years he may seen aspire to a chair anastip. But until that thus also to is by no means a pleasant oue, as I have said. He performs the dradgery and his senior colleagues reap all the giory.

The death in Brookline, Mass, on Toursday of H. H. Richardson, the hoted architect, is deeply regretted here, where he was well known and where some of his best work is a continuous which have been built within the last few years in the northwestern seed built within the last few years in the northwestern seed. was fairly established, little pills were when We don't bedieve in such strong medicines, see them in our families. So there is nothing to build another hospital. If we can uitle ourselves we can't evan the difference of the property of the control of the there people's throats." This was the of the hospitals.

PRAIRIE DOGS IN CENTRAL PARK. AN ENTIRE COLONY FOUND DEAD-ARRIVAL OF A

NEW TROOP, For several weeks the authorities at the

enegerie in Central Pack have been waiting patient y for the appearance of the colony of prairie dogs that eas placed in the Park last fall. The little animals thermate during the cold weather like some species of ours. They were last seen several dark before Christnas, the weather naving continued wirm not pleasant p to that period. After the first cool blast of winder e fat old burgher, the oldest and birrest of the lot, the corporation to destout from the copyrigh mount f the colony, and finding the ground covered with snow retired at once. Nothing more was arou of any of them. There were thirteen degate the colony, and speriatendent Couklin had been promised a diren more in the spring by a friend to the West. In addition Mr. Conking expected there would a litter of a dozen or The place for them was carefully selected on the side of feet long and tifteen feet with. It was excisited to the sides and bottom of the pit, with the exception of a to prevent the does from burrawing out of their home. of the enclosure, the central and longest of them being After their barrows had been flaished to their satis-faction the dogs busied themselves carrying in quanties of hav and grass that Mr. Conkin directed to be given to them. There was no end to their capacity for toring this away. More than a ton of hay was thrown nto the enclosure during too week, and every spear of had filled the chair of Greek literature in Harvard. Col. it disappeared. In the same manner after ential what lege. Who would have thought that it was almost fifty they wished of the corn and other food given them daily they carefully gathered the remainder and disappeared became the Democratic candidate for Governor of store, but kept it in reserve for a "rainy day," Massachusetts I It is more than the average span of was evident from the fact that they were alhuman life since he entered Mr. Polk's Cabinel as Secre-tary of the Navy, in which capacity he was associated gave them their meals, and they never failed to reserve with the taking possession of California. As Acting Secre- a small portion to take into their store. The holes all appeared to communicate with one another, as the murch into Texas, and in 1846, while Minister to Great | would enter at one portion of the enclosure and emerge Britain, he was successful in procuring more liberal from different burrows at the other side. The hay that

signs of life. They had evidently been dead for sweeks. Mr. Cowkin held a post morten examination bodies, that established this conclusion and indicate the colony had persised either from drown sufficiently. Further investigation supported this in February the heavy rains had washed a guily the hillside, and a portion of the water list way to the horiosure and poursel down into throws. The drain at the battom had not been prevent a view to so heavy a discharge of water.

HE GOT HIS FIVE CENTS.

Sam Lung didn't know much English but